

TICKET COMPLETED

Result of the Republican Ward
Caucuses.A Large Attendance and Some
Spirited Contests.But Few Changes Made and Those
in the Lower Board.The New City Committee Elected
For the Current Year.

The Republicans of Bangor manifested a deep interest in the caucus held last night as was shown by the large attendance. There was an earnest struggle in several wards, but it was a very good natured and the defeated candidates will receive a handsome majority in the coming election. Following are the details in the various wards:

CITY COMMITTEE.

The City Committee for the ensuing year was made up as follows:

Ward 1—Dennis C. Haggerty.
Ward 2—Fred A. Porter.
Ward 3—William A. Sawyer.
Ward 4—William P. Smiley.
Ward 5—Frank H. Tupper.
Ward 6—Frank L. Mason.
Ward 7—Daniel Webster, Jr.

WARD ONE.

In Ward One a large number of votes were turned out and everything passed off smoothly. The ticket was made up by acclamation as follows:

Alderman—Nathaniel W. Lord.
Councilmen—Daniel M. Clark,
John S. Glynn,
Edward R. Boyd.

Warden—Peter P. Veneau.
Ward Clerk—Joseph Bernestien.
Daniel Haggerty was unanimously elected a member of the City Committee.

WARD TWO.

The Ward Two caucus was one of the largest ever held, the polling place, the first street school house, being completely filled and running over. There was a friendly rivalry for several places on the ticket but the caucus was entirely harmonious. The nominations were:

Alderman—Harry A. Chapman.
Councilmen—Harry R. Barnaby,
Eugene C. Donworth,
John C. Wilson.

Warden—Wm. G. Kenney.
Ward Clerk—George A. Savage.
Member of City Committee—Fred A. Porter.

WARD THREE.

Ward Three turned out a large caucus and practically everything was harmonious. The nominations were made by ballot. Before the election of the committee, Mr. John M. Oak, who was served faithfully in that office for the past three years announced that he would resign and stated that he thought that some had misconstrued his intentions; but Hon. Henry Lord and Chairman Parkhurst advocated his retention in that office and Mr. Parkhurst who left the chair for that purpose (filled by secretary) presented Mr. Oak's name, but he insisted upon his resignation and it was accepted after the unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Oak. S. J. Grant then presented William N. Sawyer and he was elected. The ticket follows:

Alderman—A. H. Drummond.
Councilmen—A. H. Harding,
H. M. Smith,
H. J. Chapman.

Warden—A. L. Bourne.
Ward Clerk—Asa C. Morton.
William N. Sawyer was elected a member of the City Committee.

WARD FOUR.

This ward was a particular point of interest. For some days past there has been a lively canvass in progress and the friends of the rival candidates were all sure of success. The contest was over the nomination for Alderman and Second Councilman and the election of a member of the City Committee. Alderman Smiley was a candidate for re-nomination and was opposed by Mr. B. C. Addison. Mr. Cameron having declined re-election as a member of the City Committee Mr. Smiley was also a candidate for this position, his opponent being Mr. Addison. It was a double headed and Mr. Smiley was the winner although the vote was quite close. The vote was as follows:

FOR ALDERMAN.
William P. Smiley..... 176
Benjamin C. Addison..... 170

FOR CITY COMMITTEE.

William P. Smiley..... 175
Benjamin C. Addison..... 170

FOR SECOND COUNCILMAN.

George O. Nelson..... 187
Joseph D. M. James..... 156

For Councilman Clifford C. Porter received the full vote of the caucus and for third Councilman Walter A. Danforth received 233 votes to one for Fenno. Joseph T. Holbrook was elected Warden and Fred M. H. Yeston Ward Clerk by the unanimous vote of the caucus.

WARD FIVE.

Everything was harmonious in this ward. There was a large attendance at the caucus and the following ticket was nominated by acclamation:

Alderman—Arthur B. Haskell.
Councilmen—William H. Patterson,
Frank O. Youngs,
Stephen P. Hewes.

Warden—John Goldthwaite.
Ward Clerk—Eben W. Blunt.
Frank H. Tupper was unanimously elected a member of the City Committee.

WARD SIX.

Harmony reigned in Ward Six and the nominations were made by acclamation. Before the election of the City Committee, Mr. Charles E. Glass announced that he would not be nominated and Mr. Frank T. Mason was elected by acclamation. Following is the ticket:

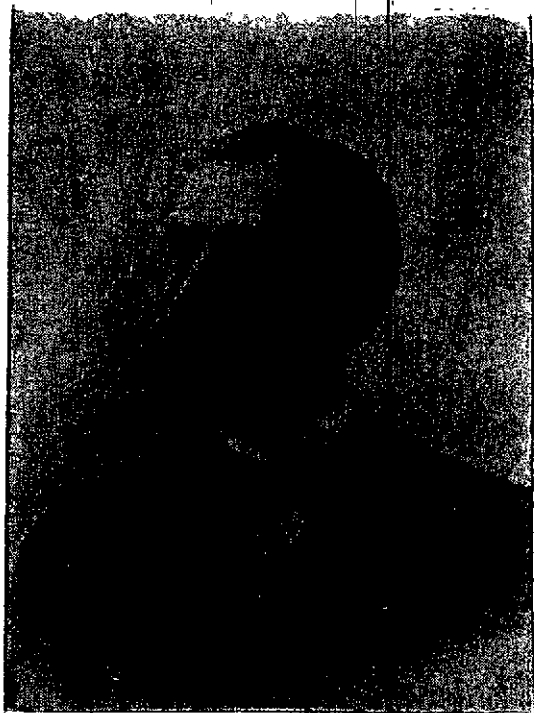
Alderman—Henry B. Tronzo.
Councilmen—Eben W. Blunt,
Oscar M. Goss,
Oscar M. Goss.

Warden—O. Goss.
Ward Clerk—John W. Goss.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

First Church, of Christ, Scientist No. 94 Main street, 10:30 A. M.: Frederick E. Baxter, first reader; Edith M. Watson, second reader; subject, "Man." Essex street Free Baptist church Rev.

vicar at 10:30; seats free; sermon by Rev. J. H. Barrows, in exchange with the pastor; singing by chorus choir, led by A. C. Morton; Sunday school at 12; young people's union at 6:15; gospel concert meeting at 7:20. All welcome. Advent Christian church, Centre street, W. H. Jackson, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 A. M., "Endowment of Power." Sunday school, 12 M., evangelists at 10:30; seats free; sermon by Rev. J. H. Barrows, in exchange with the pastor; singing by chorus choir, led by A. C. Morton; Sunday school at 12; young people's union at 6:15; gospel concert meeting at 7:20. All welcome.



K&Y. S. C. BEACH, PASTOR OF UNITARIAN CHURCH.

C. G. Mosher, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30, sermon by the pastor, singing led by R. C. Hillman. Every seat free and everybody welcome. Sunday school, 11:15. Lecture, "Class for Strangers," A. C. F. prayer meeting at 6:15, Mr. J. L. Adams, leader, evangelistic service, 7:15. Good singing and an interesting meeting. All invited.

Independent Congregational Society, corner of Union and Main streets, Rev. S. C. Beach, pastor. Service at 10:30 A. M.

Hammond street Congregational church, Rev. Henry L. Griffin, pastor: 10:30, worship, preaching by the pastor; 11:45, Sunday school; 6:45, Y. P. S. C. E.; 7:30, evening praise service with special music, address by the pastor. Public cordially invited.

St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. Edgar H. Mendenhall, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; Sunday school, 12; evening service, 4.

First Baptist church, A. E. Kingsley, pastor: 10:30, morning worship, sermon by the pastor; 12, Sunday school; 6:30, Y. P. S. C. E.; 7:30, evangelistic service, conducted by the pastor.

First Congregational church, Broadway, Rev. Charles H. Oulter, pastor: 10:30, worship, sermon by the pastor; 11:50, Sunday school; 6:30, Y. P. S. C. E.; 7:30, the people's service, music by orchestra; Miss W. L. Dugg, soloist; address by Staff Captain Smith on the rescue work of the Salvation Army, offering for the work in this city. Everybody welcome.

Columbia street Baptist church: Sermonic and social service at 7 P. M.; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30; seats free; all are welcome.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Union street, Joshua M. Frost, pastor: 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, solo by Miss K. McCune; 12 M., Sunday school; 3 P. M., junior league; 7:30 P. M., evangelistic service, with address by the pastor.

Central Congregational church, French street, Rev. John S. Penman, pastor: Morning worship at 10:30, sermon by the pastor; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15; responsive service in large vestry at 7 o'clock.

Universalist church, Rev. Elmer F. Pember, pastor: 10:30 A. M., usual service with sermon by Rev. W. H. Hooper; 12 o'clock, Sunday school; 6:30 P. M., young people's meeting with an address by Rev. Mr. Hooper.

Young Men's Christian Association: Staff Captain Smith of Portland will speak in the men's meeting at 4 P. M. All men invited.

All men invited, corner Pine and Somerset streets, Rev. H. B. Foss, pastor: 10:30 A. M., morning worship with sermon by the pastor; 12 M., Sunday school; 6:30 P. M., junior league; 7 P. M., evening service of song and testimony and prayer; all are invited.

Sunday school, 2:30; revival service at 3:15, with sermon by Arthur H. Black; also at 7:30 in the evening. Special services every evening next week. Public invited.

Frank T. Mason was unanimously elected a City Committeeman.

WARD SEVEN.

The Ward Seven caucus was largely attended and harmonious. The only contest was for City Committeeman, between Daniel Webster, Jr., and Daniel F. Crowley. Mr. Webster winning the vote standing 70 for Mr. Webster to 30 for all other candidates.

The nominations were:

Alderman—Francis M. Pratt.
Councilmen—Fred O. Lancaster,
Eben W. Blunt, B. H. Henderson.

Warden—George M. Fletcher.
Ward Clerk—Oscar R. Close.
City Committeeman—Daniel Webster, Jr.

ORONO NEWS.

The coffee party given by the St. Mary's Catholic parish in Town Hall Thursday evening reached far beyond the fondest expectations of the management in regard to financial success. It was expected on Thursday that the storm would be a discouragement to the attendance but on the contrary every available space in the hall was occupied by the spectators. Before the entertainment Rev. Fr. Harrington heartily thanked the audience for such a large attendance. The singing was superb and the play "A Girl's Plot" was acted in a very pleasing manner. Dancing was indulged in until 11 o'clock. Mr. George E. Thompson acted as floor manager. Miss Geneva Virge was awarded the ladies' gold watch for selling the largest number of tickets. It is estimated that the net proceeds were aggregate \$400 which is a large sum for a church fair.

Mr. Charles Crowell is fixing up the rooms of his house in a very elaborate manner which will add materially to the appearance of the interior.

Miss Maria Canally is in town visiting friends for a few days.

A number of young people of Orono are planning to attend the St. Mary's coffee party in Bangor this evening.

There will be a union testimony service in the Methodist church Sunday evening. Rev. C. E. Lund will lecture and it will be illustrated by stereoscopic views belonging to Mr. Abbott, who will manipulate the lantern. The affair will be under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

The Grange meeting, which was to have been held Thursday evening was postponed just two weeks.

Messrs. Harry Thibault and William Nickerson, of Bangor, were in town.

"DOLLAR BILL"

CHOCOLATES

500 per pound.

See and Probe's Today.

gelistic and social service at 7 P. M.; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30; seats free; all are welcome.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Union street, Joshua M. Frost, pastor: 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, solo by Miss K. McCune; 12 M., Sunday school; 3 P. M., junior league; 7:30 P. M., evangelistic service, with address by the pastor.

Central Congregational church, French street, Rev. John S. Penman, pastor: Morning worship at 10:30, sermon by the pastor; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15; responsive service in large vestry at 7 o'clock.

Universalist church, Rev. Elmer F. Pember, pastor: 10:30 A. M., usual service with sermon by Rev. W. H. Hooper; 12 o'clock, Sunday school; 6:30 P. M., young people's meeting with an address by Rev. Mr. Hooper.

Young Men's Christian Association: Staff Captain Smith of Portland will speak in the men's meeting at 4 P. M. All men invited.

All men invited, corner Pine and Somerset streets, Rev. H. B. Foss, pastor: 10:30 A. M., morning worship with sermon by the pastor; 12 M., Sunday school; 6:30 P. M., junior league; 7 P. M., evening service of song and testimony and prayer; all are invited.

Sunday school, 2:30; revival service at 3:15, with sermon by Arthur H. Black; also at 7:30 in the evening. Special services every evening next week. Public invited.

Frank T. Mason was unanimously elected a City Committeeman.

On Thursday evening several friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster called on them in commemoration of the 20th wedding anniversary. A very pleasant social evening was passed, the guests departing at a late hour.

Rev. W. B. Dukeshire will preach in Oldtown Sunday morning in exchange with Rev. G. L. Banghart.

The college boys in Monitor Hall Friday evening was fairly well attended, and every one apparently had a very enjoyable time. Hall and Cummings furnished music.

There will be another race at Gilbert's ice track next Tuesday for which a liberal purse will be offered. It will be a free-for-all. Several horses are already entered. It is hoped by the management that all entries will be made before the day of the race.

"IS YOUR ALIMENT CATARRH?" "I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 10 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 30 years." "I had Catarrh for 40 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years." "I had Catarrh for 60 years." "I had Catarrh for 70 years." "I had Catarrh for 80 years." "I had Catarrh for 90 years." "I had Catarrh for 100 years." "I had Catarrh for 110 years." "I had Catarrh for 120 years." "I had Catarrh for 130 years." "I had Catarrh for 140 years." "I had Catarrh for 150 years." "I had Catarrh for 160 years." "I had Catarrh for 170 years." "I had Catarrh for 180 years." "I had Catarrh for 190 years." "I had Catarrh for 200 years." "I had Catarrh for 210 years." "I had Catarrh for 220 years." "I had Catarrh for 230 years." "I had Catarrh for 240 years." "I had Catarrh for 250 years." "I had Catarrh for 260 years." "I had Catarrh for 270 years." "I had Catarrh for 280 years." "I had Catarrh for 290 years." "I had Catarrh for 300 years." "I had Catarrh for 310 years." "I had Catarrh for 320 years." "I had Catarrh for 330 years." "I had Catarrh for 340 years." "I had Catarrh for 350 years." "I had Catarrh for 360 years." "I had Catarrh for 370 years." "I had Catarrh for 380 years." "I had Catarrh for 390 years." "I had Catarrh for 400 years." "I had Catarrh for 410 years." "I had Catarrh for 420 years." "I had Catarrh for 430 years." "I had Catarrh for 440 years." "I had Catarrh for 450 years." "I had Catarrh for 460 years." "I had Catarrh for 470 years." "I had Catarrh for 480 years." "I had Catarrh for 490 years." "I had Catarrh for 500 years." "I had Catarrh for 510 years." "I had Catarrh for 520 years." "I had Catarrh for 530 years." "I had Catarrh for 540 years." "I had Catarrh for 550 years." "I had Catarrh for 560 years." "I had Catarrh for 570 years." "I had Catarrh for 580 years." "I had Catarrh for 590 years." "I had Catarrh for 600 years." "I had Catarrh for 610 years." "I had Catarrh for 620 years." "I had Catarrh for 630 years." "I had Catarrh for 640 years." "I had Catarrh for 650 years." "I had Catarrh for 660 years." "I had Catarrh for 670 years." "I had Catarrh for 680 years." "I had Catarrh for 690 years." "I had Catarrh for 700 years." "I had Catarrh for 710 years." "I had Catarrh for 720 years." "I had Catarrh for 730 years." "I had Catarrh for 740 years." "I had Catarrh for 750 years." "I had Catarrh for 760 years." "I had Catarrh for 770 years." "I had Catarrh for 780 years." "I had Catarrh for 790 years." "I had Catarrh for 800 years." "I had Catarrh for 810 years." "I had Catarrh for 820 years." "I had Catarrh for 830 years." "I had Catarrh for 840 years." "I had Catarrh for 850 years." "I had Catarrh for 860 years." "I had Catarrh for 870 years." "I had Catarrh for 880 years." "I had Catarrh for 890 years." "I had Catarrh for 900 years." "I had Catarrh for 910 years." "I had Catarrh for 920 years." "I had Catarrh for 930 years." "I had Catarrh for 940 years." "I had Catarrh for 950 years." "I had Catarrh for 960 years." "I had Catarrh for 970 years." "I had Catarrh for 980 years." "I had Catarrh for 990 years." "I had Catarrh for 1000 years." "I had Catarrh for 1010 years." "I had Catarrh for 1020 years." "I had Catarrh for 1030 years." "I had Catarrh for 1040 years." "I had Catarrh for 1050 years." "I had Catarrh for 1060 years." "I had Catarrh for 1070 years." "I had Catarrh for 1080 years." "I had Catarrh for 1090 years." "I had Catarrh for 1100 years." "I had Catarrh for 1110 years." "I had Catarrh for 1120 years." "I had Catarrh for 1130 years." "I had Catarrh for 1140 years." "I had Catarrh for 1150 years." "I had Catarrh for 1160 years." "I had Catarrh for 1170 years." "I had Catarrh for 1180 years." "I had Catarrh for 1190 years." "I had Catarrh for 1200 years." "I had Catarrh for 1210 years." "I had Catarrh for 1220 years." "I had Catarrh for 1230 years." "I had Catarrh for 1240 years." "I had Catarrh for 1250 years." "I had Catarrh for 1260 years." "I had Catarrh for 1270 years." "I had Catarrh for 1280 years." "I had Catarrh for 1290 years." "I had Catarrh for 1300 years." "I had Catarrh for 1310 years." "I had Catarrh for 1320 years." "I had Catarrh for 1330 years." "I had Catarrh for 1340 years." "I had Catarrh for 1350 years." "I had Catarrh for 1360 years." "I had Catarrh for 1370 years." "I had Catarrh for 1380 years." "I had Catarrh for 1390 years." "I had Catarrh for 1400 years." "I had Catarrh for 1410 years." "I had Catarrh for 1420 years." "I had Catarrh for 1430 years." "I had Catarrh for 1440 years." "I had Catarrh for 1450 years." "I had Catarrh for 1460 years." "I had Catarrh for 1470 years." "I had Catarrh for 1480 years." "I had Catarrh for 1490 years." "I had Catarrh for 1500 years." "I had Catarrh for 1510 years." "I had Catarrh for 1520 years." "I had Catarrh for 1530 years." "I had Catarrh for 1540 years." "I had Catarrh for 1550 years." "I had Catarrh for 1560 years." "I had Catarrh for 1570 years." "I had Catarrh for 1580 years." "I had Catarrh for 1590 years." "I had Catarrh for 1600 years." "I had Catarrh for 1610 years." "I had Catarrh for 1620 years." "I had Catarrh for 1630 years." "I had Catarrh for 1640 years." "I had Catarrh for 1650 years." "I had Catarrh for 1660 years." "I had Catarrh for 1670 years." "I had Catarrh for 1680 years." "I had Catarrh for 1690 years." "I had Catarrh for 1700 years." "I had Catarrh for 1710 years." "I had Catarrh for 1720 years." "I had Catarrh for 1730 years." "I had Catarrh for 1740 years." "I had Catarrh for 1750 years." "I had Catarrh for 1760 years." "I had Catarrh for 1770 years." "I had Catarrh for 1780 years." "I had Catarrh for 1790 years." "I had Catarrh for 1800 years." "I had Catarrh for 1810 years." "I had Catarrh for 1820 years." "I had Catarrh for 1830 years." "I had Catarrh for 1840 years." "I had Catarrh for 1850 years." "I had Catarrh for 1860 years." "I had Catarrh for 1870 years." "I had Catarrh for 1880 years." "I had Catarrh for 1890 years." "I had Catarrh for 1900 years." "I had Catarrh for 1910 years." "I had Catarrh for 1920 years." "I had Catarrh for 1930 years." "I had Catarrh for 1940 years." "I had Catarrh for 1950 years." "I had Catarrh for 1960 years." "I had Catarrh for 1970 years." "I had Catarrh for 1980 years." "I had Catarrh for 1990 years." "I had Catarrh for 2000 years." "I had Catarrh for 2010 years." "I had Catarrh for 2020 years." "I had Catarrh for 2030 years." "I had Catarrh for 2040 years." "I had Catarrh for 2050 years." "I had Catarrh for 2060 years." "I had Catarrh for 2070 years." "I had Catarrh for 2080 years." "I had Catarrh for 2090 years." "I had Catarrh for 2100 years." "I had Catarrh for 2110 years." "I had Catarrh for 2120 years." "I had Catarrh for 2130 years." "I had Catarrh for 2140 years." "I had Catarrh for 2150 years." "I had Catarrh for 2160 years." "I had Catarrh for 2170 years." "I had Catarrh for 2180 years." "I had Catarrh for 2190 years." "I had Catarrh for 2200 years." "I had Catarrh for 2210 years." "I had Catarrh for 2220 years." "I had Catarrh for 2230 years." "I had Catarrh for 2240 years." "I had Catarrh for 2250 years." "I had Catarrh for 2260 years." "I had Catarrh for 2270 years." "I had Catarrh for 2280 years." "I had Catarrh for 2290 years." "I had Catarrh for 2300 years." "I had Catarrh for 2310 years." "I had Catarrh for 2320 years." "I had Catarrh for 2330 years." "I had Catarrh for 2340 years." "I had Catarrh for 2350 years." "I had Catarrh for 2360 years." "I had Catarrh for 2370 years." "I had Catarrh for 2380 years." "I had Catarrh for 2390 years." "I had Catarrh for 2400 years." "I had Catarrh for 2410 years." "I had Catarrh for 2420 years." "I had Catarrh for 2430 years." "I had Catarrh for 2440 years." "I had Catarrh for 2450 years." "I had Catarrh for 2460 years." "I had Catarrh for 2470 years." "I had Catarrh for 2480 years." "I had Catarrh for 2490 years." "I had Catarrh for 2500 years." "I had Catarrh for 2510 years." "I had Catarrh for 2520 years." "I had Catarrh for 2530 years." "I had Catarrh for 2540 years." "I had Catarrh for 2550 years." "I had Catarrh for 2560 years." "I had Catarrh for 2570 years." "I had Catarrh for 2580 years." "I had Catarrh for 2590 years." "I had Catarrh for 2600 years." "I had Catarrh for 2610 years." "I had Catarrh for 2620 years." "I had Catarrh for 2630 years." "I had Catarrh for 2640 years." "I had Catarrh for 2650 years." "I had Catarrh for 2660 years." "I had Catarrh for 2670 years." "I had Catarrh for 2680 years." "I had Catarrh for 2690 years." "I had Catarrh for 2700 years." "I had Catarrh for 2710 years." "I had Catarrh for 2720 years." "I had Catarrh for 2730 years." "I had Catarrh for 2740 years." "I had Catarrh for 2750 years." "I had Catarrh for 2760 years." "I had Catarrh for 2770 years." "I had Catarrh for 2780 years." "I had Catarrh for 2790 years." "I had Catarrh for 2800 years." "I had Catarrh for 2810 years." "I had Catarrh for 2820 years." "I had Catarrh for 2830 years." "I had Catarrh for 2840 years." "I had Catarrh for 2850 years." "I had Catarrh for 2860 years." "I had Catarrh for 2870 years." "I had Catarrh for 2880 years." "I had Catarrh for 2890 years." "I had Catarrh for 2900 years." "I had Catarrh for 2910 years." "I had Catarrh for 2920 years." "I had Catarrh for 2930 years." "I had Catarrh for 2940 years." "I had Catarrh for 2950 years." "I had Catarrh for 2960 years." "I had Catarrh for 2970 years." "I had Catarrh for 2980 years." "I had Catarrh for 2990 years." "I had Catarrh for 3000 years." "I had Catarrh for 3010 years." "I had Catarrh for 3020 years." "I had Catarrh for 3030 years." "I had Catarrh for 3040 years." "I had Catarrh for 3050 years." "I had Catarrh for 3060 years." "I had Catarrh for 3070 years." "I had Catarrh for 3080 years." "I had Catarrh for 3090 years." "I had Catarrh for 3100 years." "I had Catarrh for 3110 years." "I had Catarrh for 3120 years." "I had Catarrh for 3130 years." "I had Catarrh for 3140 years." "I had Catarrh for 3150 years." "I had Catarrh for 3160 years." "I had Catarrh for 3170 years." "I had Catarrh for 3180 years." "I had Catarrh for 3190 years." "I had Catarrh for 3200 years." "I had Catarrh for 3210 years." "I had Catarrh for 3220 years." "I had Catarrh for 3230 years." "I had Catarrh for 3240 years." "I had Catarrh for 3250 years." "I had Catarrh for 3260 years." "I had Catarrh for 3270 years." "I had Catarrh for 3280 years." "I had Catarrh for 3290 years." "I had Catarrh for 3300 years." "I had Catarrh for 3310 years." "I had Catarrh for 3320 years." "I had Catarrh for 3330 years." "I had Catarrh for 3340 years." "I had Catarrh for 3350 years." "I had Catarrh for 3360 years." "I had Catarrh for 3370 years." "I had Catarrh for 3380 years." "I had Catarrh for 3390 years." "I had Catarrh for 3400 years." "I had Catarrh for 3410 years." "I had Catarrh for 3420 years." "I had Catarrh for 3430 years." "I had Catarrh for 3440 years." "I had Catarrh for 3450 years." "I had Catarrh for 3460 years." "I had Catarrh for 3470 years." "I had Catarrh for 3480 years." "I had Catarrh for 3490 years." "I had Catarrh for 3500 years." "I had Catarrh for 3510 years." "I had Catarrh for 3520 years." "I had Catarrh for 3530 years." "I had Catarrh for 3540 years." "I had Catarrh for 3550 years." "I had Catarrh for 3560 years." "I had Catarrh for 3570 years." "I had Catarrh for 3580 years." "I had Catarrh for 3590 years." "I had Catarrh for 3600 years." "I had Catarrh for 3610 years." "I had Catarrh for 3620 years." "I had Catarrh for 3630 years." "I had Catarrh for 3640 years." "I had Catarrh for 3650 years." "I had Catarrh for 3660 years." "I had Catarrh for 3670 years." "I had Catarrh for 3680 years." "I had Catarrh for 3690 years." "I had Catarrh for 3700 years." "I had Catarrh for 3710 years." "I had Catarrh for 3720 years." "I had Catarrh for 3730 years." "I had Catarrh for 3740 years." "I had Catarrh for 3750 years." "I had Catarrh for 3760 years." "I had Catarrh for 3770 years." "I had Catarrh for 3780 years." "I had Catarrh for 3790 years." "I had Catarrh for 3800 years." "I had Catarrh for 3810 years." "I had Catarrh for 3820 years." "I had Catarrh for 3830 years." "I had Catarrh for 3840 years." "I had Catarrh for 3850 years." "I had Catarrh for 3860 years." "I had Catarrh for 3870 years." "I had Catarrh for 3880 years." "I had Catarrh for 3890 years." "I had Catarrh for 3900 years." "I had Catarrh for 3910 years." "I had Catarrh for 3920 years." "I had Catarrh for 3930 years." "I had Catarrh for 3940 years." "I had Catarrh for 3950 years." "I had Catarrh for 3960 years." "I had Catarrh for 3970 years." "I had Catarrh for 3980 years." "I had Catarrh for 3990 years." "I had Catarrh for 4000 years." "I had Catarrh for 4010 years." "I had Catarrh for 4020 years." "I had Catarrh for 4030 years." "I had Catarrh for 4040 years." "I had Catarrh for 4050 years." "I had Catarrh for 4060 years." "I had Catarrh for 4070 years." "I had Catarrh for 4080 years." "I had Catarrh for 4090 years." "I had Catarrh for 4100 years." "I had Catarrh for 4110 years." "I had Catarrh for 4120 years." "I had Catarrh for 4130 years." "I had Catarrh for 4140 years." "I had Catarrh for 4150 years." "I had Catarrh for 4160 years." "I had Catarrh for 4170 years." "I had Catarrh for 4180 years." "I had Catarrh for 4190 years." "I had Catarrh for 4200 years." "I had Catarrh for 4210 years." "I had Catarrh for 4220 years." "I had Catarrh for 4230 years." "I had Catarrh for 4240 years." "I had Catarrh for 4250 years." "I had Catarrh for 4260 years." "I had Catarrh for 4270 years." "I

Whig and Courier

Published at Bangor, Me., every morning except Sunday, by the Whig and Courier Publishing Co.

Subscription Price, Daily, \$6.00 per year, 50 cents per month in advance. If paid at end of year the price is \$7.00. The Weekly Courier, One Dollar per year in advance.

All letters of a business nature should be addressed to the Whig & Courier Publishing Co.

Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of Whig and Courier.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

For Mayor:

Hon. Arthur Chapin.

Ticket Completed.

The Republican ward caucuses were largely attended Friday evening and in several instances the friends of the rival candidates had a spirited but amicable contest. There will be but few changes in the ticket from last year, and those are all in the lower board. The city will thus have the advantage of experienced men in both boards and under the able direction of Mayor Chapin municipal business will be conducted in the same satisfactory manner that has characterized the administration on now about closing. There were four changes in the membership of the City Committee. Messrs. Oak, Cameron, Goldthwait and Chas. declining re-election. They will be succeeded by Messrs. Small, Smiley, Tupper and Mason.

The cold wave made a wide circle in its wait over the continent, its effects varying in different localities, but severe everywhere. Texas lost thousands of cattle in its drifts, and the loss on other ranges was considerable. Zero temperature registered itself as far south as the Gulf waters, a condition neither usual nor welcome. Everywhere the cold was extreme, and in some localities the snowfall heavy. On the whole, it was a big storm, which would have made the fortune of any of the volunteer weather prophets who had the luck to foretell it.

The United States Bureau of Labor has been investigating the effect of displacement of hand labor by machinery in the iron and steel trade. It was found that in 1857 a tide barrel took ninety-eight hours to make by hand. It is now made in three hours and forty minutes. Half-inch bolts six inches long, with nuts, were made by hand at the rate of 500 in forty-three hours, while by machinery the same product is turned out with only eight hours' labor. In 1857 166 feet of 4-inch-plate rolled pipe required over eighty-four hours of labor, while in 1885 the same product was turned out in five hours.

The special election in Utah for the choice of a successor to Brigham H. Roberts will occur April second, and some newspapers of both parties are claiming that the result will be an indication of the national election's result in November. This is a far-fetched inference. Utah is not situated geographically so and the conditions within the State are not such as to make it in any sense a guideboard as to national sentiment. If a Democrat is elected it will be no proof that Bryan is stronger than he was in 1896, for if a Republican is elected it will be due largely to a revolt against polygamy.

A newspaper editor out in Indiana proposes to use the photograph in connection with his canvass for the office of county treasurer. The suggestion opens up great possibilities in the way of campaigning. A great many men who can prepare an excellent speech are pious to forget every word when facing an audience. Such a man could talk into the photograph and then distribute the record as widely as he pleased. The photograph would also be a tremendous help to Mr. Bryan, for instance. He is now only able to deliver from ten to twenty speeches a day but supplement his personal speeches with the photograph and he could talk to all of the people all of the time and that seems to be his great ambition just now.

Dexter Mason Perry, of Detroit, who is prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan, began life as a farm hand, having been compelled to shift for himself when only sixteen years old. He was ambitious and managed to attend the district schools during the winter terms. Later he took a position in Rochester, mainly because of the additional educational advantages. In 1882 he went to Detroit, where he became partner in a little seed store, which eventually fell to him as sole owner. The business eventually grew to great proportions. Mr. Perry served as chairman of the Republican State Committee during the last National campaign. He was born at Lowell, N. Y., on August 8, 1833.

The Boston Advertiser says: The League of American Wheelmen has lately passed through many troubles. It has been the scene of some strong dissensions and it has suffered in consequence. The time has now come when it will make an attempt to cut loose from any further effort to pose as a professional organization or to control professional sport. It therefore, will have the greater opportunity to devote its energies entirely along amateur lines.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—KIDNEY PILLS. Do not substitute.

ten lines. It has done much in that direction already. It can do much more. There is still a field open for it right here in Massachusetts, in the way of helping the tourist rider—the man or woman, with a small purse, who rides not for the sake of making a century record, but rather with the idea of enjoying the many delights of quiet touring. The tourist department of the L. A. W. can be broadened and improved far beyond the achievements of the past. The opportunities in that line are such that the league membership (with proper effort and attention to the interests of the tourist, rather than of the racing cyclist) could be doubled within a few years.

Each year the Publishers' Weekly tabulates the number of new editions which have appeared during the year. The list 1899 left the impression of being an abnormally busy one to the publishers and a reference to the figures shows that this is the case. Of new books, 4,719 were issued during the year, and there were 572 new editions, making a total of 5,291; 3,626 books, including new editions, were by American authors and were manufactured in the United States. Five hundred and seventy-one of the books were by English and other foreign authors, including new editions, and these were manufactured in the United States; and 1,234 books were by English authors and were imported, bound or in sheets, into the United States, making the total already given of 5,291. Fiction naturally leads the list with 749 new books and 183 new editions; then comes law with 451 books and 35 new editions, then juvenile, 434 new books; education with 397 new books. Theology and religion were afforded 393; literary history and miscellaneous, 301; poetry, 302; biography, 288; history, 246; political and social science, 226; fine arts and illustrated books, 194; geography and travel, 190; physical and mathematical science, 176; medical science and hygiene, 129; useful arts, 99; mental and moral philosophy, 63; domestic and rural, 55; sports and amusements, 43; humor and satire, 26.

William Jennings Bryan's "positively last appearance" in Washington last Sunday gave rise to a story as to his future movements which is causing uneasiness to the junior Senator from Texas, Mr. Culberson. The story runs that when Mr. Bryan is again defeated for the Presidency this year he will transfer his citizenship from Nebraska to Texas. The reason assigned for this intended migration is the recognition by Mr. Bryan of the utter hopelessness of holding Nebraska to the fusion program. When fusion loses its strength in Nebraska the Republicans will again run the State, and elect both United States Senators. Texas is hopelessly and irretrievably Democrat. Even if a hundred thousand Democrats should leave that State, and none should come to take their places in one party ranks, there would still be a Democratic majority; left of more than one hundred thousand. Bryan's popularity in Texas is unbounded. He has been in the State a great deal in the last four years, and is now regarded by the Texans almost as one of their citizens. His family have been in Austin, the State capital, since early last fall. His children have been going to the public schools there. When Bryan finishes his stump tour on this side of the Allegheny Mountains he is going to Austin. That city will be his headquarters until the summer comes. It is said that his family will be left on the Texas coast through the campaign, so it is probable that they will not see Nebraska for nearly a year. Well-founded rumor has it that Bryan has arranged with ex-Governor Hoag of Texas to open a law office in Austin when the campaign is over and he is defeated. Hoag now has the largest and most lucrative corporation practice in the State. Whether or not Bryan will share with him in this corporation practice is not stated, but it is asserted as a fact by well-informed Texans that he will begin the practice of law at Austin next winter. In 1900 the understanding is that he will come to the Senate from Texas—at least, try to do so—a place of Mr. Culberson. Hence, the keen interest Senator Culberson now takes in all stories relating to Colonel Bryan's future.

HER BEST TIME.

Mrs. Kute.—You're not really going to ask him for your new hat before he's had his dinner?

Mrs. Phoxy—I am, indeed.

Mrs. Kute—I should think you'd find your husband in better humor after his dinner. Mine always is.

Mrs. Phoxy—Yes, but I'd have to contend with my husband's indignation, then.

GET INSIDE.

Your Friends and Neighbors in Bangor Will Show You How.

Rubbing the back won't cure backache. A liniment may relieve, but can't cure. Backache comes from the inside, from the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills get inside. They cure sick kidneys. Here is Bangor proof that this is so. Mr. C. M. Griffin, who is with the Bangor Light Co., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills soon relieved me of kidney troubles which had been a source of quite a good deal of discomfort. Taking the course of the treatment, I have had no return of the trouble. I recommend this valuable preparation to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—KIDNEY PILLS. Do not substitute.

ON NEXT TUESDAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

profound impression and when he concluded it was several minutes before the demonstration that followed could be quelled.

Among others who spoke today were Messrs. Jones, (Va.) and Maddocks (Ga.), against the bill, and Messrs. Russell, (Conn.), Beitholt (Md.), and Gaither, (Mich.), in favor of it. The debate continued at a night session.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill was resumed today. Mr. Payne (N. Y.) the floor leader of the majority gave notice that on Monday he would move to close general debate. Mr. Richardson (Conn.), the minority leader, appealed to Mr. Payne not to close debate on Monday. He said it was impossible for those on his side of the House to express their views this week.

Mr. Jones (Va.) joined with Mr. Richardson to appeal for more time. Mr. Payne replied that there had been a general understanding that the debate should run a week.

Mr. Jones (Va.) a member of the Insular committee was the first regular speaker today. He discussed the conditions which existed upon the island of Puerto Rico which lead to the President's recommendations of free trade for her goods.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) followed in opposition to the bill. He had visited Puerto Rico and he spoke with the advantage of personal observation.

Mr. Bartholt (Rep., Mo.) supported the bill.

Mr. Russell (Conn.) defended the bill in a careful argument on the commercial as well as the legal phases of the controversy.

SPEECH BY MR. LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Littlefield (Maine) followed. His appearance upon the floor created a stir. It was known that he would oppose the bill and the high reputation he had won in the Roberts debate made members on both sides anxious to hear him.

He spoke in time yielded to him by Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader. He opened with an emphatic declaration of his reasons for antagonizing the measure. "I oppose this bill," said he, "because it is un-republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitutional." He occupied a painful position, he said. He was compelled to dissent from the policy advanced by distinguished men of his party, whose long experience in legislation made them worthy leaders. He was a Republican and should support Republican doctrines but when a great question of right or wrong, a great question of principle was presented, he felt as he did now, every gentleman on the floor felt, that each individual had the right to think and speak for himself.

For himself he should do right as God gave him to see the right. (Demagogic applause), and moreover, he submitted to no cause, no measure, no bill should not receive the approval of the Republican party. He was not aware, he said, that any section of the Republican party at any spot or place had justified it.

Mr. Littlefield urged that the regeneration of Puerto Rico could be brought about by a free trade policy. The bill should authorize it to raise money to pay the loan. The people of the island in 1873 had paid \$12,000,000 to free the slaves. Could not this year, he asked, be trusted to repay a trifling loan to be used for the relief of the island?

He submitted that the people of Puerto Rico by their history were entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the Republican party. All they asked was a stable government. He said that they could take care of themselves. He said he believed that a loan of three or four millions should be sufficient to place them on their feet but the amount he was willing to leave to the people of the island to repay. He said that "that is the only way of no man to say that Puerto Rico could not repay a loan of \$10,000,000 if operating under free trade in free markets. I assert that this bill is drawn against the advice of Gen. Davis, governor general of the island, against the protest of the people of Puerto Rico, against the counsel of Secretary Root, against the recommendations of the President and against the original recommendations of the chairman of the ways and means committee."

Mr. Littlefield then turned to the question of making public the reasons for his change of heart. He said he thought he knew the reason, but he would not suggest it. But the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Connecticut (Russell), he said, had declared that the importation of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not interfere with our industries. If that were true, it would be interesting to know who suggested the change of base. He yielded to no man in his devotion to his party and it was better for his political friends to place things now than later on the stump, where they would be judged by the enlightened conscience of the American people.

The greatest calamity which over-shadowed the Republic, he said, was the policy involved in the pending bill (applause). He would waste no time in quoting Jefferson, Jackson or Benton. For him it was sufficient if William McKinley had followed in the footsteps of Washington and Lincoln. And President McKinley, he said, that it was the "plain duty" of Congress to give free trade to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Littlefield directed his sarcasm against the bill, taking as an illustration a case of shipping lumber from Maine to Puerto Rico. San Juan, he said, the duty was collected by the United States. Therefore it had as well been collected by the United States when it left Maine.

Mr. Littlefield contended that the bill was un-republican. Whenever before, he asked, had the Senate proposed to place a duty upon American capital and American labor? The platforms of the Republican party, he said, declared for the protection of American labor and American capital against foreign labor and foreign capital. He challenged Mr. Payne to explain the reason. He also assailed as a pretext the fact that this tariff for Puerto Rico was framed to raise revenue, when a duty on sugar and tobacco was levied, while coffee, of which the production was greater than both the other articles together, was to be imported free. This was the cheap philanthropy, he remarked, which cost nothing.

He argued that if the industries of the United States were to be protected against the industries of Puerto Rico and later against those of the Philippines, the industries of these islands could never prosper. He said that he would never go to them for investors.

Puerto Rico would remain as an "orange for us to squeeze," her people "devoid of wood and drawers of water," for the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States.

Another argument against the bill, Mr. Littlefield found in the proclamation of Gen. Miles to the people of Puerto Rico when his army invaded the island. He had promised the natives "the immunity and blessings" of our government, and they had crowned him with garlands and had kissed the flag. He would never vote, he said, to violate the pledge that great soldier had made. It had been written in the blood of our heroes and sealed by the God of battles. It could not be violated without sulling our honor and tarnishing our faith.

Mr. Littlefield then took up the legal phases of the question and concluded as follows:

"May our flag float over the whole republic, in the Occident and the Orient, over the Pearl of the Antilles and the 10,000 islands near far off Cathay, on land and sea, over school, home and church, the emblem of our integrity and good faith, of liberty and freedom, of the inextinguishable blessings of a Christian civilization, of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution not floating as empty bubbles on the perturbed surface of eloquent perorations, rights that are eternal and world-wide, not ephemeral and circumscribed, of opportunity, not oppression and of regeneration, not repression. Thus and thus only shall it be and ever remain, by the blessing and favor of Almighty God, the unsullied and untarnished symbol of our honor and glory and splendor."

Mr. Lacey of Iowa followed in support of the bill. He had visited Puerto Rico and he spoke with the advantage of personal observation.

Mr. Gardner of Michigan said the same gloomy forebodings as were heard on this bill had been heard at every great forward movement in this country.

Mr. Payne asked unanimous consent to close the general debate on Monday with the debate under the five minute rule on Tuesday up to 2 P. M., when the final vote shall be taken.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, consented to this and the agreement was finally entered into.

Before adjournment it was announced that a Republican conference would be held at 8 P. M. tomorrow. The House then took a recess until 8 P. M.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 23. Today's session of the Senate was unusually interesting from the very beginning. In spite of vigorous and influential opposition, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, succeeded in getting the Quency case before the Senate and during the afternoon three notable speeches were delivered.

After a sharp parliamentary squabble, Mr. Penrose moved that the resolution involving the seating of Mr. Quay be taken up for consideration. On an aye and no vote the motion prevailed 34 to 28. The majority was so decided as to cause some surprise. It is known that some Senators who will vote, if the opportunity be offered, to seat Mr. Quay today voted against consideration of the case, while, on the contrary, others who voted for consideration probably will vote against the senate and Mr. Daniel (Va.) addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat.

Following the taking up of the resolution, Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) delivered a speech in which he vigorously supported Mr. Quay's right to a seat. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) and Foraker (Rep., Ohio) delivered notable speeches against the Hawaiian government bill.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) said he supposed there was an understanding that the case would be taken up merely to enable the Senator from Virginia to speak.

Mr. Penrose: "I disclaim any such understanding so far as I am concerned. The question must be considered without limitations."

Mr. Hale: "Then I object."

Mr. Penrose then moved that the case be taken up.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to take up the resolution prevailed—34 to 28.

The resolution was laid before the senate and Mr. Daniel (Va.) addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat.

Mr. Culberson called up the unfinished business, not with a desire to take Mr. Daniel from the floor but to preserve his bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. Penrose said that without conceding the right of the unfinished business to displace a question of highest privilege, he would enter no objection to a resumption of the consideration of the Hawaiian bill after Mr. Daniel had concluded his speech.

The unfinished business was laid aside temporarily by unanimous consent.

When Mr. Daniel had concluded, the Hawaiian government bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan resumed his speech. Mr. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 P. M. to Mr. Aldrich who presented the report of the conference on the financial bill.

An arrangement was effected whereby some member of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conference and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The House bill was again taken up and Mr. Vest (Mo.) addressed the Senate. "I shall vote for the bill," he said. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any of the issues that are raised in relation to Puerto Rico and the Philippines."

The Senate at 5:20 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

In anticipation of a lively debate on the question of the right of Matthew S. Quay to a seat in the Senate as a member from Pennsylvania, spectators crowded the galleries today.

President Pro Tem Frye laid before the Senate the following cablegram addressed to him as president of the Senate by the Hawaiian people:

Commissioner by people of Puerto Rico, attending celebration commemorative of anniversary birthday of Washington, request for humanity's sake a solution be adopted economic problems. Every day represents considerable loss, leaders of the people, Camara Comercio.

(Signed)

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the chair held the cablegram to be a petition to the citizens of the United States.

The chair: "The chair does not feel called upon to rule upon that question. The Senator from Massachusetts may judge how the chair feels as he presented the document to the Senate."

At the request of Mr. Pettigrew his resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was placed on the calendar without discussion. The question of seating Mr. Quay was then presented by Mr. Penrose, who requested the chair to lay before the Senate the resolution relating to the Senator as a question of the highest privilege. Mr. Culberson desired it to be understood that whatever would be done with the case he would not consent to the placement of the Hawaiian government bill. Mr. Penrose said while he had no intention of interfering with unfinished business, he desired to inform Mr. Culberson that he proposed to present the question of privilege if he should be forced to do so.

Mr. Burrows appealed to Mr. Penrose not to press the case today but to allow it to go over until Monday next.

"I will be very glad," responded Mr. Penrose, "to reply to Senator's appeal when the chair has laid the resolution before the Senate."

The chair: "Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?"

Mr. Hale asked what the chair meant by the inquiry.

"Does it convey an intimation that the objection of a single Senator will carry this question over?"

The chair replied that as the resolution was on the calendar it would require unanimous consent or a motion carried to take it up.

Mr. Penrose said: "It is to be considered, as one Senator," said Mr. Hale, "that this resolution shall crowd out the Hawaiian government bill for which we are almost criminally culpable, the bill for the government of Puerto Rico, or the financial bill, or other great questions before the Senate. I have very decided views on that subject."

Mr. Hoar indicated that sooner or later the Senate would have to decide the questions involved in the request of Mr. Penrose.

Mr. Foraker said it was his understanding that the taking up of the case at this time was simply to afford Mr. Daniel (Va.) opportunity to address the Senate upon it.

Mr. Penrose replied with some spirit. Mr. Foraker said he had no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Penrose.



OVERWORK, WORRY AND CARE HAVE FIRST EFFECT UPON THE NERVES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes Nerve Fibro, Nerve Force

L. A. Martin, Chillicothe, Mo., writes:

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound for indigestion and nervous debility, and have found it a certain remedy. It rehabilitates the system worn by the strain of tedious litigation and office work, and any overworked person will find it a sure cure."

case, with which he was in full sympathy.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) said he supposed there was an understanding that the case would be taken up merely to enable the Senator from Virginia to speak.

Mr. Penrose: "I disclaim any such understanding so far as I am concerned. The question must be considered without limitations."

Mr. Hale: "Then I object."

Mr. Penrose then moved that the case be taken up.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to take up the resolution prevailed—34 to 28.

The resolution was laid before the senate and Mr. Daniel (Va.) addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat.

Mr. Culberson called up the unfinished business, not with a desire to take Mr. Daniel from the floor but to preserve his bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. Penrose said that without conceding the right of the unfinished business to displace a question of highest privilege, he would enter no objection to a resumption of the consideration of the Hawaiian bill after Mr. Daniel had concluded his speech.

The unfinished business was laid aside temporarily by unanimous consent.

When Mr. Daniel had concluded, the Hawaiian government bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan resumed his speech. Mr. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 P. M. to Mr. Aldrich who presented the report of the conference on the financial bill.

An arrangement was effected whereby some member of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conference and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The House bill was again taken up and Mr. Vest (Mo.) addressed the Senate. "I shall vote for the bill," he said. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any of the issues that are raised in relation to Puerto Rico and the Philippines."

The Senate at 5:20 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is incalculable. The good you can possibly derive from them, Hal's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hal's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hal's Family Pills are the best.

MIDDLE GLASS.

Gausp.—Mr. White is pretty well-to-do, isn't he?

Butcher.—Well, he ain't to say very rich or yet very poor.

Gausp.—How is that?

Butcher.—He always pays cash for his provisions.

PALESTINE.

A Most Timely and Interesting Lecture on "Present Day Palestine; the Land of Yesterday in the Light of Today."

Rev. JOSEPH KENNARD WILSON, D. D., AT THE

Columbia St. Church, Bangor, Me. TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1900

Special Musical Program before the Lecture. Music at 7:30 P. M.

This Lecture is of Special Value to Bible Scholars and Teachers.

Please Order All

Butterick Patterns and Publications

From

C. W. COFFIN,

45 Main St., Bangor, Me.

Agents for Eastern Maine.

All patterns in stock as soon as issued. Send for the latest Catalog mailed free.

NOTICE.

M. DALEY & SON wish to inform the public in general that they have opened an office at No. 150 MAIN STREET, with Hugh T. Gallagher, Insurance Broker, where they will give personal attention to the wants of their patrons.

Telephone 45-12.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES F. SMITH. [Physician, Mass. Med. Soc.] has removed to No. 6, State street, where he will pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

BANGOR OPERA HOUSE.

FRANK A. OWEN, Manager.

Matinee Saturday 24 and Night, February 25.

IT'S UP TO YOU The A. G. Field Greater Minstrels

An Imperial Programme featuring the world's greatest variety of talent. The latest and best of the world's greatest variety of talent. The latest and best of the world's greatest variety of talent.

PRICES: Evening 25, 35, 50, 75. Matinee 10, 20, 30, 50. Seats sold with open Friday 11 A. M.

ONE WEEK Commencing Feb. 26. Daily Matinees commencing Tuesday. PRICES: Evening 10, 20, 30, 50. Seats sold with open Friday 11 A. M.

BENNETT & MOULTON COMPANY

OWN ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE

ENTERTAINMENT, Supper and Sale

AT THE—

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 27th. The entertainment will consist of a farce.

"The Rice Pudding."

Admission in afternoon until 6:30, 15c; Evening, 25c. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Supper from 6 to 8. Entertainment at 8 o'clock.

State of Maine.

Penobscot ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Bangor, February 20, 1900. Notice is hereby given that John F. Dolan of Bangor, in said county, has filed in this office notice of his intention to apply for admission to the bar at the April Term, A. D. 1900, of said court.

SIDE OF

MR. GILLIN MA

DOCTORS

INTERESTING

Court Room Filled

The

On Tuesday morning

clock, the trial of

on the charge of

Mr. Gill said that

acted as a civil jury

points out the demer

dict must be given

law, and the evidence

criminal cause can be

upon a preponderance

ies in violation of the

my province to sign

dence, but I shall give

form. In a parallel

does you have any

Mr. Gillin declined

and said that the

give the benefit of

protection. Yet

alone by the circum

less stand. The

has been indicated

This cause is based

tial evidence, and

dence alone. C

SIDE OF THE DEFENSE.

MR. GILLIN MAKES AN ABLE OPENING IN SARGENT TRIAL FRIDAY.

DOCTORS AGAIN ON THE STAND.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE FATAL BOAT THAT FIGURES.

Court Room Filled to Overflowing With Earnest Spectators—The Trial Will Continue To-day.

On Tuesday morning beginning at 9 o'clock, the trial of Arthur Sargent, charged with murder, was continued, with the opening of the case for the defense by P. H. Gillin, Esq. Gill said if any juror man had been as a civil jury man, the law points out the demerit and a verdict must be given according to the law and the evidence. A jury on a criminal cause cannot return a verdict upon a preponderance of evidence unless in violation of the law. It is not the province to argue of the evidence, but I shall give it in a narrative form, in a parallel form with the evidence you have already heard.

Mr. Gillin defined reasonable doubt, and said that the prisoner should be acquitted if the evidence is not sufficient to convince the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that this man has been indicted bears no weight. This case is based upon circumstantial evidence, and circumstantial evidence is the best evidence, and it may be the most reliable evidence. It is a half an inch deep, as one witness said. There is blood on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Mr. Gillin showed the vertebrae of the neck, and said that in order to produce the fracture of the vertebrae, it is necessary to have a certain amount of force. There is no doubt that the blood is on the witness stand, and when a witness stands on the stand, Dr. Sargent told you that it was a post-mortem condition and he had obtained the blood by pulling down the witness stand. When a man is tried on a criminal case, the evidence is based upon the fact that the blood is on the witness stand. What is a symptom of drowning? That blood will flow from the nose, ears, and eyes.

will tell you after he lost his shoes, wandered around two or three hours, cut his foot and wound around it his stocking, which he afterwards lost. Mr. Gillin closed with the demand for the acquittal of the prisoner if the jury had a reasonable doubt. In the case, if the government had not moved for a verdict, and if the evidence for the prisoner outweighed that for the government.

If either of all of the following conditions exist upon a full comparison and consideration of all the evidence, the learned justice will instruct you that you must acquit the prisoner. First, if the comparison of all of the evidence does not convince you beyond a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Second, if, from all the evidence you cannot say whether he is guilty or innocent. Third, if the evidence introduced by the defendant is more consistent with his innocence than the evidence introduced by the State is consistent with his guilt.

If any of these three conditions exist, the wisdom and mercy of the law demands the acquittal of the prisoner at the bar. "The quality of mercy is not strained, it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives, and him that is blessed by it. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest. It becomes the throned monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power; The attribute to awe and majesty, wherein doth all the dread and fear of kings; But mercy is above this sceptred sway; It is enthroned in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show like heaven's when mercy seasons justice."

When mercy seasons justice. If any one of these three conditions exist, I again demand the acquittal of the prisoner at the bar in the sweetest name that ever sounded, on the lips of mortal, in the name of God, who brought him forth in pain, who watched him bleed, who bled with him, who when he woke, who raised upon his boyish and unpolished lips, angelic kisses that clustered there like dewdrops on the flowers of morning, whose love is boundless as the galling ocean, and unswerving as God's mercy. Send him back to the arms of his aged mother whose heart is open to the dagger of her son's sorrow, for the hour of affliction is woman's hour. In the full blast of fortune's rich meridian, her modest beam retreats from sight, and when her woe and darkness dim the water's path, that love light shows forth to cheer him, an emblem and an emulation of the heaven.

The first witness for the defense was then called.

ARCHIE ALLEN. I saw the boat used by Sargent, Colthart and Quimby on August 12th, and saw it this morning in the Y. M. C. A. building in a pool of water.

E. H. GERRISH. I live in Bangor, and am a boat builder. I carried a boat to the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool on Tuesday last. The boat is a sort of home made boat made by boys, and its general shape is that of a punt. I would not call it a safe boat. The boat was from 10 to 12 feet long, and not over 6 inches wide, ten inches deep at the most. There is little fare at the sides, which is an element of unsafety. It is a boat which would easily capsize. With three men in it, it measures just five inches out of water. Twenty-five pounds weight on one side would cause it to take in water.

Cross-examination—The boat had displacement enough to carry three men.

DR. E. T. NEALLEY. I was prepared for practice at the Maine Medical School and have practiced 17 years. Dr. Nealley described the vertebrae showing the attachment of the ligament to the atlas. The force to pull the ligament from the atlas would have to be the dropping of a man from the end of a rope or to be attached to a team to pull it apart. Men have been dropped from the end of a rope without rupturing the ligament. There could be no dislocation without a competent physician finding it upon examination. There could be no dislocation without a rupture of ligaments. I saw the body of a man in the water. With two or three men in it it would not be possible for one to break another's neck. If a man lay in the water 12 hours or more, and then in the air in August for eight days more, and then in a grave for 30 days, I should think a dislocation between the third and fourth vertebrae might be made without great force. In drowning there are erosions about the face and lips, cuts and scars, and they are put down by some as symptoms of drowning. There is no such thing as a person's stomach if a person had three pints of water in his stomach it would be an indication that he was drowned. Foam from the nostrils is an indication of drowning. I examined the remains of Harry Quimby on Feb. 15th with Dr. Hunt. We removed the spine below the fourth vertebrae to the lumbar region. The vertebrae were held by the ligaments. I took an X-ray picture of the vertebrae. These pictures were shown to the jury.

I had a conversation with Dr. Sargent, who said that there was no dislocation; that there was a slight irregularity of the vertebrae and that he might have a fracture of the vertebrae. Cross-examination—The parts of the spinal column are held by ligaments, one of which is the transverse ligament. The rupture of this ligament would enable the head to tip forward and backward and the body might have been stuck upon its head or dragged by the heels without producing dislocation. It is not always easy to tell whether the discoloration is due to the diffusion of blood or from a blow, or from post-mortem effects. It is not until decomposition was far advanced that I could ascertain facts about death.

DR. W. L. HUNT. I live in Bangor. I went with Dr. Nealley to make an examination of the remains of Quimby. Dr. Hunt's testimony was corroborative of that of Dr. Nealley. Cross-examination—A dislocation between the third and fourth vertebrae could probably be seen and could certainly be felt. Such a dislocation would require extraordinary force. I saw the boat at the Y. M. C. A. It is about as big as a boat that would be impossible for one to break another's neck without tipping over the boat. Forty-seven per cent of people drowned have had water in the lungs. The absolute test of drowning is to see the lungs filled with water. The lungs will not sink in water, if filled with water. A person's stomach would be found in a person's stomach in 15 or 16 hours. If the body were cast into the water after death, blood flows from the nose and nose in dislocation of the vertebrae. Scratches might be found on the lips after drowning. Dr. Sargent had some conversation with me about Quimby's vertebrae, and said that there was a slight displacement which might have been done in the post-mortem condition.

Cross-examination—A co-agulation of blood under the skin would be a pretty sure evidence that it was done before death. A co-agulation of blood is very black and has begun to soften. Cross-examination—The body was found at 2:30 P. M. At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. Stannons was called. Judge Sterns began the examination by asking, "How much do you know about boats, doctors? Have you had any experience with boats?" "I have," was the reply. "Should you consider that with three men in a small boat it would be possible for one of the men to dislocate the spine of one of the others without capsizing the boat?" "I should say it would be practically impossible."

"If there were only two men in the boat?" "Practically impossible." Judge Sterns went on to ask about dislocations and the witness' testimony was substantially the same as that on the same point during the day before. "What force would be necessary to cause such a dislocation?" "Great force; considerable force." "With the exception of the transverse ligaments, what would be the extent of the hemorrhage?" "It would be considerable." "Would such a displacement be apparent at an outside examination two days after death?" "I should suppose so." Judge Sterns then went to the question of water in a drowned man's lungs. "The lungs were even nearly full of water they would still float." "In August, should you look for considerable change if a body lay in a still pool of water for 16 hours?" "Yes."

"If a man was killed and then cast into the water, would water enter his stomach?" "No, sir, not for several days." "Is water always found in the lungs of the drowned?" "No, sir, sometimes it is not." "How should the examination of the lungs be made to obtain positive results?" "It should be carefully and systematically made, and the examination should include the air passages." "After a body has lain long in the water would you expect to find marked post mortem changes?" "I should; there would be marks on the face and head, about the nose and mouth and around the eyes." "Are there often cuts and abrasions?" "There are often, to a marked degree."

"Could there be a dislocation of the spine such as has been described here without a rupture of the ligaments?" "No, there could not."

DR. GIBSON was asked if it would be possible to produce a dislocation such as that described without tipping the body now in the Y. M. C. A. building and the answer was that it would be a practical impossibility. "Would it be possible to preserve the neck and vertebrae of a dead man so that any dislocation could be seen long afterwards?" "Yes."

CROSS EXAMINED. Asked about examination of body. "Would there be any way of ascertaining a fracture without taking off the flesh and soft parts?" "Yes, sir, the X-ray—at least that's the way I should do it." "Wouldn't there be any other way?" "Yes, you could do so by feeling." "Wouldn't it be the easiest way to feel the bones?" "Yes, perhaps so."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Aren't the ligaments the last part of the body to dissolve except the bones?" "No, sir."

"What are, then?" "The cartilages." "Well, that's what I asked," said the attorney general. "If you should find, 63 days after death, a vertebrae of the neck from 1/4 or 1/2 of an inch out of the normal position, what would you conclude?" "I should conclude that it was a dislocation."

"If you found such a condition would you preserve the part by cutting out a section?" "Yes, if I wanted to show it."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Less than one-half pint of water is not considered an evidence of drowning." "Whether water will enter the stomach of the drowned in 15 or 16 hours?" "No, not until decomposition was far advanced. Would examine all air passages of drowned to ascertain facts about death."

"Would a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes and mouth indicate that the body of a person found in the water had been drowned?" "Yes."

"How soon do post mortem changes effect the color of the skin?" "Immediately." "Do they occur more rapidly in the summer time?" "Yes."

DR. MCCANN was asked about the same conditions upon which the other physicians had been questioned, and his answers practically agreed with those of the others.

"Whether or not a surgeon should have discovered a dislocation such as has been described two days after death?" "Yes." DR. MCCANN was asked about the boat in the swimming tank in the Y. M. C. A. but said he had little experience with boats.

CROSS EXAMINED. Mr. Haines asked, "If you opened a stomach of a person supposed to have been drowned and found a mixture of water and whiskey in that stomach, how could you tell how much water there was in the stomach?" "You couldn't tell without an analysis."

"Wouldn't a man who was a physician, a man of experience in such matters, be more likely to judge of the condition and cause of death of a body when it was just from the water than a man who had the body the next day after an autopsy had been made?" "Do you think that in a dead body that blows applied to the surface of the body would produce an infusion of blood under the skin and not show on the outside?" "Yes."

"The body is warm, such a condition might be produced; but it should stick not after six hours." DR. C. P. THOMAS. "What degree of force doctor, would be needed to produce a separation of the atlas from the second vertebrae so that the odontoid would pass to the wrong side of the transverse ligament?" "I would have to be very great indeed."

"Would such an injury be likely to be found on examination of body?" "Yes." "What would be the result of such an injury?" "Fracture, or instant death." "Could there be a dislocation of the third vertebra, such as I have described?" "Yes."

"If a man was killed and then cast into the water, would water enter his stomach?" "No, sir, not for several days." "Is water always found in the lungs of the drowned?" "No, sir, sometimes it is not." "How should the examination of the lungs be made to obtain positive results?" "It should be carefully and systematically made, and the examination should include the air passages." "After a body has lain long in the water would you expect to find marked post mortem changes?" "I should; there would be marks on the face and head, about the nose and mouth and around the eyes." "Are there often cuts and abrasions?" "There are often, to a marked degree."

"Could there be a dislocation of the spine such as has been described here without a rupture of the ligaments?" "No, there could not."

DR. GIBSON was asked if it would be possible to produce a dislocation such as that described without tipping the body now in the Y. M. C. A. building and the answer was that it would be a practical impossibility. "Would it be possible to preserve the neck and vertebrae of a dead man so that any dislocation could be seen long afterwards?" "Yes."

CROSS EXAMINED. Asked about examination of body. "Would there be any way of ascertaining a fracture without taking off the flesh and soft parts?" "Yes, sir, the X-ray—at least that's the way I should do it." "Wouldn't there be any other way?" "Yes, you could do so by feeling." "Wouldn't it be the easiest way to feel the bones?" "Yes, perhaps so."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Aren't the ligaments the last part of the body to dissolve except the bones?" "No, sir."

"What are, then?" "The cartilages." "Well, that's what I asked," said the attorney general. "If you should find, 63 days after death, a vertebrae of the neck from 1/4 or 1/2 of an inch out of the normal position, what would you conclude?" "I should conclude that it was a dislocation."

"If you found such a condition would you preserve the part by cutting out a section?" "Yes, if I wanted to show it."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Less than one-half pint of water is not considered an evidence of drowning." "Whether water will enter the stomach of the drowned in 15 or 16 hours?" "No, not until decomposition was far advanced. Would examine all air passages of drowned to ascertain facts about death."

"Would a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes and mouth indicate that the body of a person found in the water had been drowned?" "Yes."

"How soon do post mortem changes effect the color of the skin?" "Immediately." "Do they occur more rapidly in the summer time?" "Yes."

DR. MCCANN was asked about the same conditions upon which the other physicians had been questioned, and his answers practically agreed with those of the others.

"Whether or not a surgeon should have discovered a dislocation such as has been described two days after death?" "Yes." DR. MCCANN was asked about the boat in the swimming tank in the Y. M. C. A. but said he had little experience with boats.

CROSS EXAMINED. Mr. Haines asked, "If you opened a stomach of a person supposed to have been drowned and found a mixture of water and whiskey in that stomach, how could you tell how much water there was in the stomach?" "You couldn't tell without an analysis."

"Wouldn't a man who was a physician, a man of experience in such matters, be more likely to judge of the condition and cause of death of a body when it was just from the water than a man who had the body the next day after an autopsy had been made?" "Do you think that in a dead body that blows applied to the surface of the body would produce an infusion of blood under the skin and not show on the outside?" "Yes."

"The body is warm, such a condition might be produced; but it should stick not after six hours." DR. C. P. THOMAS. "What degree of force doctor, would be needed to produce a separation of the atlas from the second vertebrae so that the odontoid would pass to the wrong side of the transverse ligament?" "I would have to be very great indeed."

"Would such an injury be likely to be found on examination of body?" "Yes." "What would be the result of such an injury?" "Fracture, or instant death." "Could there be a dislocation of the third vertebra, such as I have described?" "Yes."

"If a man was killed and then cast into the water, would water enter his stomach?" "No, sir, not for several days." "Is water always found in the lungs of the drowned?" "No, sir, sometimes it is not." "How should the examination of the lungs be made to obtain positive results?" "It should be carefully and systematically made, and the examination should include the air passages." "After a body has lain long in the water would you expect to find marked post mortem changes?" "I should; there would be marks on the face and head, about the nose and mouth and around the eyes." "Are there often cuts and abrasions?" "There are often, to a marked degree."

"Could there be a dislocation of the spine such as has been described here without a rupture of the ligaments?" "No, there could not."

DR. GIBSON was asked if it would be possible to produce a dislocation such as that described without tipping the body now in the Y. M. C. A. building and the answer was that it would be a practical impossibility. "Would it be possible to preserve the neck and vertebrae of a dead man so that any dislocation could be seen long afterwards?" "Yes."

CROSS EXAMINED. Asked about examination of body. "Would there be any way of ascertaining a fracture without taking off the flesh and soft parts?" "Yes, sir, the X-ray—at least that's the way I should do it." "Wouldn't there be any other way?" "Yes, you could do so by feeling." "Wouldn't it be the easiest way to feel the bones?" "Yes, perhaps so."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Aren't the ligaments the last part of the body to dissolve except the bones?" "No, sir."

"What are, then?" "The cartilages." "Well, that's what I asked," said the attorney general. "If you should find, 63 days after death, a vertebrae of the neck from 1/4 or 1/2 of an inch out of the normal position, what would you conclude?" "I should conclude that it was a dislocation."

"If you found such a condition would you preserve the part by cutting out a section?" "Yes, if I wanted to show it."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Less than one-half pint of water is not considered an evidence of drowning." "Whether water will enter the stomach of the drowned in 15 or 16 hours?" "No, not until decomposition was far advanced. Would examine all air passages of drowned to ascertain facts about death."

"Would a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes and mouth indicate that the body of a person found in the water had been drowned?" "Yes."

"How soon do post mortem changes effect the color of the skin?" "Immediately." "Do they occur more rapidly in the summer time?" "Yes."

DR. MCCANN was asked about the same conditions upon which the other physicians had been questioned, and his answers practically agreed with those of the others.

"Whether or not a surgeon should have discovered a dislocation such as has been described two days after death?" "Yes." DR. MCCANN was asked about the boat in the swimming tank in the Y. M. C. A. but said he had little experience with boats.

CROSS EXAMINED. Mr. Haines asked, "If you opened a stomach of a person supposed to have been drowned and found a mixture of water and whiskey in that stomach, how could you tell how much water there was in the stomach?" "You couldn't tell without an analysis."

"Wouldn't a man who was a physician, a man of experience in such matters, be more likely to judge of the condition and cause of death of a body when it was just from the water than a man who had the body the next day after an autopsy had been made?" "Do you think that in a dead body that blows applied to the surface of the body would produce an infusion of blood under the skin and not show on the outside?" "Yes."

"The body is warm, such a condition might be produced; but it should stick not after six hours." DR. C. P. THOMAS. "What degree of force doctor, would be needed to produce a separation of the atlas from the second vertebrae so that the odontoid would pass to the wrong side of the transverse ligament?" "I would have to be very great indeed."

"Would such an injury be likely to be found on examination of body?" "Yes." "What would be the result of such an injury?" "Fracture, or instant death." "Could there be a dislocation of the third vertebra, such as I have described?" "Yes."

"If a man was killed and then cast into the water, would water enter his stomach?" "No, sir, not for several days." "Is water always found in the lungs of the drowned?" "No, sir, sometimes it is not." "How should the examination of the lungs be made to obtain positive results?" "It should be carefully and systematically made, and the examination should include the air passages." "After a body has lain long in the water would you expect to find marked post mortem changes?" "I should; there would be marks on the face and head, about the nose and mouth and around the eyes." "Are there often cuts and abrasions?" "There are often, to a marked degree."

"Could there be a dislocation of the spine such as has been described here without a rupture of the ligaments?" "No, there could not."

DR. GIBSON was asked if it would be possible to produce a dislocation such as that described without tipping the body now in the Y. M. C. A. building and the answer was that it would be a practical impossibility. "Would it be possible to preserve the neck and vertebrae of a dead man so that any dislocation could be seen long afterwards?" "Yes."

CROSS EXAMINED. Asked about examination of body. "Would there be any way of ascertaining a fracture without taking off the flesh and soft parts?" "Yes, sir, the X-ray—at least that's the way I should do it." "Wouldn't there be any other way?" "Yes, you could do so by feeling." "Wouldn't it be the easiest way to feel the bones?" "Yes, perhaps so."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Aren't the ligaments the last part of the body to dissolve except the bones?" "No, sir."

"What are, then?" "The cartilages." "Well, that's what I asked," said the attorney general. "If you should find, 63 days after death, a vertebrae of the neck from 1/4 or 1/2 of an inch out of the normal position, what would you conclude?" "I should conclude that it was a dislocation."

"If you found such a condition would you preserve the part by cutting out a section?" "Yes, if I wanted to show it."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Less than one-half pint of water is not considered an evidence of drowning." "Whether water will enter the stomach of the drowned in 15 or 16 hours?" "No, not until decomposition was far advanced. Would examine all air passages of drowned to ascertain facts about death."

"Would a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes and mouth indicate that the body of a person found in the water had been drowned?" "Yes."

"How soon do post mortem changes effect the color of the skin?" "Immediately." "Do they occur more rapidly in the summer time?" "Yes."

DR. MCCANN was asked about the same conditions upon which the other physicians had been questioned, and his answers practically agreed with those of the others.

"Whether or not a surgeon should have discovered a dislocation such as has been described two days after death?" "Yes." DR. MCCANN was asked about the boat in the swimming tank in the Y. M. C. A. but said he had little experience with boats.

CROSS EXAMINED. Mr. Haines asked, "If you opened a stomach of a person supposed to have been drowned and found a mixture of water and whiskey in that stomach, how could you tell how much water there was in the stomach?" "You couldn't tell without an analysis."

"Wouldn't a man who was a physician, a man of experience in such matters, be more likely to judge of the condition and cause of death of a body when it was just from the water than a man who had the body the next day after an autopsy had been made?" "Do you think that in a dead body that blows applied to the surface of the body would produce an infusion of blood under the skin and not show on the outside?" "Yes."

"The body is warm, such a condition might be produced; but it should stick not after six hours." DR. C. P. THOMAS. "What degree of force doctor, would be needed to produce a separation of the atlas from the second vertebrae so that the odontoid would pass to the wrong side of the transverse ligament?" "I would have to be very great indeed."

"Would such an injury be likely to be found on examination of body?" "Yes." "What would be the result of such an injury?" "Fracture, or instant death." "Could there be a dislocation of the third vertebra, such as I have described?" "Yes."

"If a man was killed and then cast into the water, would water enter his stomach?" "No, sir, not for several days." "Is water always found in the lungs of the drowned?" "No, sir, sometimes it is not." "How should the examination of the lungs be made to obtain positive results?" "It should be carefully and systematically made, and the examination should include the air passages." "After a body has lain long in the water would you expect to find marked post mortem changes?" "I should; there would be marks on the face and head, about the nose and mouth and around the eyes." "Are there often cuts and abrasions?" "There are often, to a marked degree."

"Could there be a dislocation of the spine such as has been described here without a rupture of the ligaments?" "No, there could not."

DR. GIBSON was asked if it would be possible to produce a dislocation such as that described without tipping the body now in the Y. M. C. A. building and the answer was that it would be a practical impossibility. "Would it be possible to preserve the neck and vertebrae of a dead man so that any dislocation could be seen long afterwards?" "Yes."

CROSS EXAMINED. Asked about examination of body. "Would there be any way of ascertaining a fracture without taking off the flesh and soft parts?" "Yes, sir, the X-ray—at least that's the way I should do it." "Wouldn't there be any other way?" "Yes, you could do so by feeling." "Wouldn't it be the easiest way to feel the bones?" "Yes, perhaps so."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Aren't the ligaments the last part of the body to dissolve except the bones?" "No, sir."

"What are, then?" "The cartilages." "Well, that's what I asked," said the attorney general. "If you should find, 63 days after death, a vertebrae of the neck from 1/4 or 1/2 of an inch out of the normal position, what would you conclude?" "I should conclude that it was a dislocation."

"If you found such a condition would you preserve the part by cutting out a section?" "Yes, if I wanted to show it."

DR. DANIEL MCCANN. "Less than one-half pint of water is not considered an evidence of drowning." "Whether water will enter the stomach of the drowned in 15 or 16 hours?" "No, not until decomposition was far advanced. Would examine all air passages of drowned to ascertain facts about death."

"Would a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes and mouth indicate that the body of a person found in the water had been drowned?" "Yes."

"How soon do post mortem changes effect the color of the skin?" "Immediately." "Do they occur more rapidly in the summer time?" "Yes."

DR. MCCANN was asked about the same conditions upon which the other physicians had been questioned, and his answers practically agreed with those of the others.

"Whether or not a surgeon should have discovered a dislocation such as has been described two days after death?" "Yes." DR. MCCANN was asked about the boat in the swimming tank in the Y. M. C. A. but said he had little experience with boats.

CROSS EXAMINED. Mr. Haines asked, "If you opened a stomach of a person supposed to have been drowned and found a mixture of water and whiskey in that stomach, how could you tell how much water there was in the stomach?" "You couldn't tell without an analysis."

"Wouldn't a man who was a physician, a man of experience in such matters, be more likely to judge of the condition and cause of death of a body when it was just from the water than a man who had the body the next day after an autopsy had been made?" "Do you think that in a dead body that blows applied to the surface of the body would produce an infusion of blood under the skin and not show on the outside?" "Yes."

"The body is warm, such a condition might be produced; but it should stick not after six hours." DR. C. P. THOMAS. "What degree of force doctor, would be needed to produce a separation of the atlas from the second vertebrae so that the odontoid would pass to the wrong side of the transverse ligament?" "I would have to be very great indeed."

"Would such an injury be likely to be found on examination of body?" "Yes." "What would be the result of such an injury?" "Fracture, or instant death." "Could there be a dislocation of the third vertebra, such as I have described?" "Yes."

Spring the Time to Get Yourself Well.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

Blood and Nerve Remedy

Is the Greatest Spring Tonic

THE LOCAL NEWS.

The ladies of the First Parish church will meet with Mrs. Cutler Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock to sew.

The Bangor Spiritual Society will hold a meeting devoted mostly to business matters, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Moody's Hall.

The noon B. & A. train due to arrive here at 1:05 P. M. was one hour late Friday, owing to the sleet storm which was quite severe along the line of that road.

The many friends of Mr. B. T. Hubbard, who has been confined to his house for some time on account of a serious illness, will be pleased to learn that he is now rapidly improving and it is hoped that he will be out again in the near future.

Bangor men who have heard Staff Captain Smith speak at the Young Men's Christian Association building will be glad to know that he has been secured to speak at the men's meeting Sunday at 4 o'clock. All men are always welcome at these popular meetings.

It was intended to have the Frances Willard Day observances which were postponed from last Sunday evening because of the storm, next Sunday evening, but it has been found necessary to let the service go over to one of the Sundays in the early part of March. Due notice will be given of the exact date.

The following Bangor people went to attend the consecration of Bishop Codman at Portland Mr. F. H. C. Reynolds and daughter, Oliver D. Smith, Ralph P. Plaford, Mrs. H. V. Plaford and daughter, T. W. Anderson, Louis Karpenstein, Mr. Bibber, Miss Isabelle Eaton, Miss Grant, Miss Staples.

"How would anyone be found out if he did go fishing and caught trout out of season?" asked an inexperienced man of a lumberman. "Just you go and find out," was the reply of the lumberman. "You would find that even in the trackless forests there would be a warden after you in nine trips out of ten. Unless you merely took along a hook and line and then ate the fish as fast as you caught them you would not be safe and even then the chances are good for his catching you. There are many fish wardens in Maine and even though we do not see them about at all times they hear the conversation of our friends as well as the rest, and it is just as impossible to fish without their knowing of it."

CONLON BETS SIX MONTHS.

In the municipal court Friday, Charles Conlon of Boston, the man who stole the check from James Colman at the Riverside House, as before reported, was sentenced by Judge Vose to six months in the county jail, after having pleaded guilty. The charge of drunkenness was continued for sentence, and that of forgery was not pressed.

Thomas Callahan was also fined \$3 and costs for drunkenness.

HACK OVERTURNED.

A pair of horses attached to one of Michael Kane's hacks, ran away on York street hill Friday morning. They became frightened by the whistles striking their heels. The driver clung to the reins and in turning the corner of Exchange street the vehicle upset, and but for the prompt action of Mr. A. H. Pierce, who was nearby and who grabbed the horses, the driver as well as the two lady occupants might have been seriously injured. As it was, no serious damage was done except a severe shaking up which the ladies received.

Helps Over the hill. Got lots of Brain Work?

Use Grape-Nuts.

"I find Grape-Nuts very helpful to a man troubled with the cares and worry of business," says Louis Fink, Jr., of 59 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia. "At the time I commenced using the food I was very weak from want of properly selected food. The help I received from the powerful food elements in Grape-Nuts was indeed wonderful. I have come to use the food regularly and do not think a breakfast complete without it. I suggest you mention in your advertisement that Grape-Nuts are nothing like oatmeal, for many of my friends express themselves as weary of the mushes and such will find a delightful change in taste and results by using Grape-Nuts. There's a reason why this food gives one the feeling of new vitality and vigor. Actual use proves the proposition. All grocers sell Grape-Nuts, and the pure-food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich., produce them."

IT IS HUTCHINGS.

REPUBLICANS OF BREWER CHOOSE CHAS. J. HUTCHINGS

HAD A GOOD MAJORITY.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CAUCUSES CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Check List Was Unread and Proved a Most Satisfactory Method—The Vote by Wards.

The Republicans of Brewer held their caucus for the nomination of a candidate for mayor at the City Hall Friday evening. There was an unusually large attendance and much interest was manifested. The supporters of the two gentlemen whose names had been



CHARLES J. HUTCHINGS, ESQ.

mentioned in connection with the nomination for mayor, were out in force. The meeting was called to order by J. N. V. Lane, chairman of the Republican city committee, who read the call, and after giving instructions as to how the voting should be conducted, called Hon. Allison P. Sargent to the chair. Charles W. Curtis was chosen secretary. The check list was used and the vote was taken by wards.

The whole number of votes cast was 517, necessary for a choice, 259. Charles J. Hutchings received 322 and Hadley C. Clapp 197.

The vote by wards is as follows:

Ward	Hutchings	Clapp
Ward One	71	27
Ward Two	64	42
Ward Three	68	49
Ward Four	76	41
Ward Five	43	38
Total	322	197

After the counting H. C. Clapp arose and moved that the caucus be unanimous. Mr. Hutchings was called and in a few well chosen words thanked the citizens who had chosen him as the candidate for the ensuing year.

The friends of Mr. Herbert G. Patterson, late of this city, will be pained to hear of his death which occurred about 1 o'clock Friday morning after a long illness of consumption. He leaves a wife and one son, also an aged mother, and two sisters, Mrs. E. McFarland and Mrs. W. Patton, and one brother, Mr. Charles Patterson, who have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Rev. John Tilling, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, officiated at the services which were held at 10 o'clock Friday forenoon over the remains of the late Capt. Benjamin R. Arty. There was a large attendance of relatives, neighbors and sea captains and steamboat men. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. E. E. Husey had charge of the remains which were taken to Bucksport Center on the noon train.

Mr. C. E. Osgood, of Boston, and Charles Joyce, of New York, who have been the guests of Mr. Russell Currier and Mr. Edwin Currier, have returned to their respective homes after a pleasant outing at Phillips. A contest between Riverside and East Edgington Granges was decided on Saturday night in favor of Riverside by 100 points; so East Edgington grangers furnish the supper.

Mr. Manly Hardy, Brewer's noted naturalist and hunter, received a call on last Saturday from several school teachers with their pupils in the natural history class to see his valuable collection of United States birds. Mr. Hardy's collection is very valuable and interesting.

Alonzo Parker was the fortunate guesser of the number of beans in the jar in Brewer's jewelry store. The number was 2,314.

Mr. Wilson Sawyer and Mr. Lemuel Copeland, of the well known firm of Sawyer, Kingsbury & Copeland, have leased the Frank P. Wood house, corner of Cedar and Third streets, Bangor, for a term of years.

The first public meeting of the High School Debating Society was held Friday evening at the High school room on Main street.

Mr. John Harlow is spending the recess of Washington's birthday in this city at his home on Main street. He expects to return to his studies at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, in a few days.

Rev. D. E. French will deliver a sermon at the South Brewer Congrega-

tional morning service on next Sunday. Farmers from North Brewer say that there is no danger of the ice jam taking of the toll bridge right away as the ice is slowly melting and that the much-feared freshet will not be so very severe as it might have been. Brewer people who have property along the banks of the Penobscot have been thinking seriously of taking out policies for insurance against flood as well as against fire.

Mr. Edwin Currier and son Fred have returned from a fishing trip to Phillips lake.

Miss Cella Mitchell has returned to her home in Somerville, Mass., after a pleasant visit in town as the guest of Mrs. Herbert Hathorn on Union street.

The friends of Mr. Thomas Demaison of this city will be pleased to learn of his marriage, which took place at Macbias Thursday evening to Mrs. Dora Flynn, of that city. They have the best wishes of a large circle of friends in this vicinity as well as in other parts of the state. Mr. Demaison is a well known traveling man and is universally respected and well liked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The opera, "Grandpa's Birthday," given at the South Brewer chapel on Thursday evening was enjoyed very much by the large audience which was present. The same opera will be given at the chapel on Saturday evening.

THREE DAYS' BUSINESS TO BE CROWDED INTO ONE DAY!

Weather conditions this week have lowered the average volume of our business for the week. We're determined to bring it up to the usual level by condensing three days into one!

IF THE OFFERING OF VERY UNUSUAL PRICE REDUCTIONS WILL DO IT WE'LL EASILY ACCOMPLISH THAT END.

These prices are for SATURDAY ONLY.—Positively no goods charged at less than regular rates. Don't let weather conditions prevent your taking advantage of such prices as these.

If You Miss This Sale of Ribbons

it will be your own loss.

All Silk Satin Ribbons, 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 inch wide. 3c

Usual price for above in this quality is 6c to 8c yard.

100 and 12-20 quality Satin Ribbons, 1 1/4 inch wide; sale price. 5c

Same in 1 1/2 and 3 1/4 widths, worth 15c; sale price. 10c

All Silk Satin Ribbons, 2 inches wide, usual price for this grade, 12c and 20c; sale price. 9c

25c quality All Silk Satin Ribbons. 12-20

Above 5 lots come in nearly all shades.

A Fable Offering in New Fancy Corded Taffeta Ribbons.

CARD—There was a recent forced sale of an importer's stock of Ribbons. We bought quite heavily for later uses, but just to offer an unusual inducement for day's shoppers, we shall offer one lot at a truly remarkable price as follows:

Fancy Corded Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide; worth today and sold at 37 1/2c and 42c.

Today's price. 17c yard

Same Ribbons, 2 inches wide; a splendid value at 25c.

Today's price. 12 1/2c

The above lots include all the latest pastel shades and are the very latest thing for both neck and belt uses or for dress trimmings.

We Are Making a Clean Sweep of All Winter Millinery.

The "FASHION" WOOD & EWER.

Charles P. Allen of Presque Isle, J. H. Donahue, M. D. of Lewiston and Hon. Fred Atwood of Waterville were guests at the Bangor House Friday.

Messrs L. M. Hawes of Enfield, J. C. Larkin of Waterville, Ira D. Carpenter of Patten and the members of the Little Minister company were among the arrivals at the Windsor Friday.

Messrs W. B. Jordan of Waltham, William A. Scott and wife of Lincoln Centre and H. H. Bowler of Cherryfield were among those registered at the Penobscot Exchange Friday.

The lecture on "Present Day Palestine" to be given Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the Columbia street church by Rev. J. K. Wilson, D. D., is intended to portray the land, not as it once was, nor as we would like to see it, but just as the traveler actually sees it. It deals with the people, dress, manners, customs, and seeks to illustrate many scripture references in this way. We have received the following interesting letter from Dr. Wilson and his lecture from the general secretary of the Melrose Y. M. C. A.

"Rev. J. K. Wilson, under the title of 'The Land of Yesterday in the Light of Today' presented to the audience assembled in Association hall a very graphic description of the Holy Land, its people and customs. Mr. Wilson is a very interesting speaker, and those who had the pleasure of listening to his

GORGEOUS LILIES

and brilliant Hyacinths—splendid blooms from choicest plants—are here now in bristling display. I cut them as you want them; they stay fresh a long time.

Artistic Design Work—my specialty.

SEKANGER,

32 Newbury St. Branch Sweet's Drug Store.

A Clean Sweep on Women's and Children's Worsted Mittens.

A SAMPLE—

Women's Black Worsted Mittens with satin bow on back; the kind you pay usually 25c to 37 1/2c for, as long as they last, per pair. 15c

Boys' Double Mittens reduced from 19c and 25c to. 9c pair

Small lot Worsted Fascinators, have been 50c, as long as they last today. 25c each

Misses' H. se Supporters. 9c

Ladies' F. a. c. y. 15c Embroidered Hose Supporters, with satin bows, pair. 15c

LATEST HAT PINS, with the spiral tops, 19c, 25c, 29c and 59c

New Laces.

Today we show for the first time our spring importation of NEW LACES.

We intend to make this department more popular than ever and by buying direct from the foreign makers we save two profits which we give direct to our trade.

Buy Your Laces at "The Fashion."

You get the latest 1900 patterns and it goes without saying that if you get them here, you get the lowest, absolutely the lowest prices which can possibly be made.

If You Want to See

the daintiest line of NEW SPRING WRAPPERS THAT WILL BE SHOWN IN BANGOR THIS SEASON, VISIT OUR SECOND FLOOR.

The "FASHION" WOOD & EWER.

A Mid-Winter Sale of Women's and Children's Hosiery And Underwear.

NOTE.—In connection with an offering which we may ever make in this department two IMPORTANT FACTS should always be kept in mind.

First—

the uniform high grade of the goods, and their strict reliability, whether in the low, medium or higher qualities carried in our immense stock. EVERY PAIR OF HOSE AND EVERY PIECE OF UNDERWEAR WHICH LEAVES THIS STORE BEING ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Second—

We have strictly one price on Hosiery and Underwear, and that price the very lowest consistent with reliable quality.

When, therefore, we advertise cut in prices in this department, it means a money saving opportunity worthy your serious attention.

Today We Will Give 20 Per Cent. Off

FROM OUR LOWEST PRICES ON EVERY PAIR OF STOCKINGS AND EVERY PIECE OF UNDERWEAR IN OUR STOCK. We shall also apply the same discount to our entire stock of

White Cotton Underwear.

BEAR IN MIND that there isn't a piece of Underwear in our store that isn't worth today from 20 to 25 per cent. more than it's marked.

The "FASHION" WOOD & EWER.

First Arrivals.

To make today a day of unusual interest to all visitors to our store, we show for the first time about 200

Handsome Separate Dress Skirts,

made to our special order by three of New York's best known tailors, which is a guarantee for

Correct Style, Proper Hang,

and most fashionable materials. The prices range from

\$1.98 up to \$15 each

and represent some of the very best values this store has ever been able to offer its patrons. The showing will include about 50 handsome

Camel's Hair Skirts

in Oxfords, Greys, Blues and Browns, with the new box cut in back; a \$5.00 Skirt which we offer at

\$3.50 Each

We shall also offer about 50 very stylish

Silk Waists,

newest spring styles, in plain Taffeta Silks, at prices we can simply defy competitors to match quality for quality.

ALSO,

100 Tailor-made Suits,

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES, REPRESENTING THE MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS AND STYLES TO BE WORN THE COMING SEASON.

The "FASHION" WOOD & EWER.

Turkeys Turkeys

Best You Ever Ate.

—FOR—

13 & 14 Cents a Pound,

—EAT—

OSCAR A. FICKETT'S.



Special Sale

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1900.

Chocolate Peanuts, 19c Per Pound.

Fresh Chocolate Coating. Fresh Peanuts.

Fresh Made for This Sale. What Could Be Fresher. Try a Pound for Sunday.

OUR BREAD IS THE BEST.

FOX & ADAMS, 27 Main St.

B

WHIG &

CRON

NO NEW HAS

NEW PH

IT IS RUM OFF

Gen. Bulie His Ad Con

London Feb 24

never before in the war office public relations

As the Times

"The death of Lord Roberts is a great loss to the country"

"No diminution of the British Empire"

Robert's death is a great loss to the country"

Reasons for the death of Lord Roberts"

Lord Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

over 500,000 British soldiers have been prisoners of war"

3000 British soldiers have been prisoners of war"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"

Gen. Roberts' death is a great loss to the country"